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ABSTRACT

This document presents the Florida Education Training Placement Information Program follow-up studies on various groups of students. A 1993-94 study on initial quarterly earnings upon degree completion indicated that community college Associate in Science (AS) degree students earned more than bachelor degree students. This finding led to a more detailed comparison of the employment history of students who had graduated in 1990-91. It is anticipated that continued longitudinal analysis will see the bachelor's degree graduates overtake the AS degree students. A higher percentage of community college certificate and AS degree students was found employed in Florida than any other group. The college Associate of Arts graduates were the only group with any type of postsecondary education that increased in percent found employed. The societal benefits of continuing in education are dramatically illustrated in the results of matching graduate data with that of HRS and the Department of Correction (DOC). Results of matching DOC data followed the same pattern at a much lower level. Graphs indicating the results for each group are attached: initial quarterly earnings upon completion among 1993-94 graduates/completers working full time; and average full quarter earnings for Florida graduates found working in Florida, percent of Florida graduates found employed in Florida, percent of Florida graduates found continuing education in Florida, and percent of Florida graduates receiving public assistance in Florida by level of education (1990-91 cohort). (VWC)

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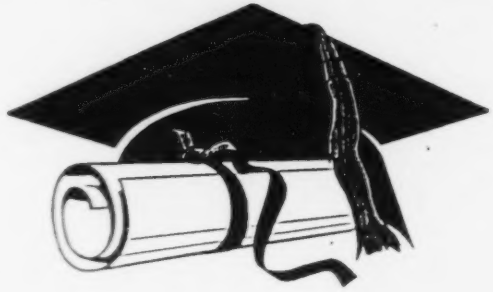

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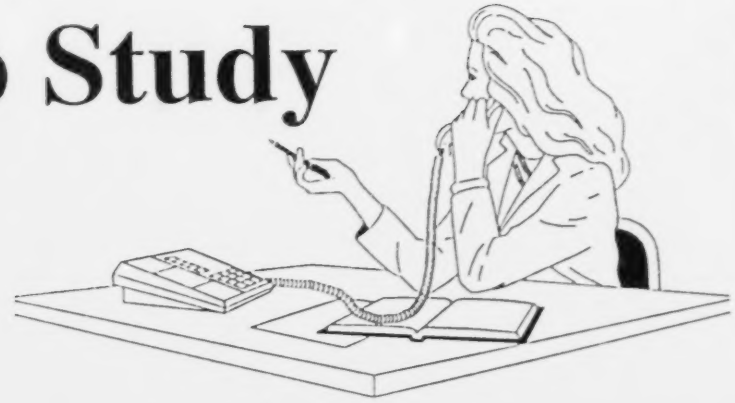
FETPIP
Follow-Up Study



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Each year the Florida Education Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) conducts follow-up studies on various groups of students. By 1993-94 the program had expanded to include high school graduates, secondary vocational, district adult vocational, all forms of community college graduates and all forms of university graduates. The major thrust of the FETPIP follow-up is concerned with employment although records are kept on continuing education, the military, and by 1994, public assistance and Department of Correction (DOC) supervision.

A 1993-94 study on initial quarterly earnings upon completion indicated that community college Associate in Science (AS) degree students earned more than bachelor degree students. This finding lead to a more detailed comparison of the employment history of students who had graduated in 1990-91. The 1990-91 cohort was divided into ten groups ranging from high school drop-outs to doctorates. Snapshot employment histories were then developed for each of these groups for the fourth quarter of 1991 and 1995. The snapshots consisted of average full quarter earnings for the graduates found working in Florida, public assistance status and DOC status.

The average full quarter earnings ranged from $3,349 for high school drop-outs to $9,544 for doctorates in the fourth quarter of 1991 and from $3,978 to $12,101 in 1995 for the same groups. Community college AS degree holders earned an average of $6,800 in 1991 compared to bachelors' $5,731. By 1995, the AS holders were still slightly ahead at $8,481 compared to $8,448, but the bachelors had increased their average salary more over the four years than had the AS graduates. It is anticipated that continued longitudinal analyses will see the bachelors degree graduates overtake the AS degree graduates.

Based upon this study, a higher percentage of community college certificate and AS degree graduates were found employed in Florida than any other group. Seventy-eight point three percent of the college certificate holders were found in 1991 and 73.4% in 1995. The percentages for the AS graduates were 74.8 and 66.7 respectively. The college AA graduates were the only group with any type of postsecondary education that increased in percent found employed. This is in keeping with the usual practice of AA graduates continuing their education immediately upon graduating from a community college and then entering the workforce at a later date.

The societal benefits of continuing an education are dramatically illustrated in the results of matching graduate data with that of HRS and DOC. Twenty-nine point five percent of high school drop-outs were receiving public assistance during the fourth quarter of 1994. The percentage for high school graduates was down to 9.4. In general, the percent continued to decline the more postsecondary education a graduate obtained. Community college graduates ranged from 9.6% for certificates to 1.6% for the AS. University graduates ranged from 0.5% for bachelors to 0.0% for the doctorate. This same trend was found in 1995, with each group having a lower percentage receiving aid than in the previous year.

The results of matching DOC data followed the same pattern at a much lower level. In 1994, six point nine percent of high school drop-outs were either DOC supervised or incarcerated. The percentage dropped to 1.2 for high school graduates and ranged from 0.7 to 0.1 for college graduates. University graduates were between 0.1 and 0.0. By 1995 all groups had slightly higher percentages of persons supervised or incarcerated. High school drop-outs led with eight point four

percent. High school graduates were next at 1.6%. College completers and graduates ranged between 1.3 and 0.3 percent, while university graduates were the lowest at 0.3 to 0.0 percent.

Graphs indicating the results for each group are attached.

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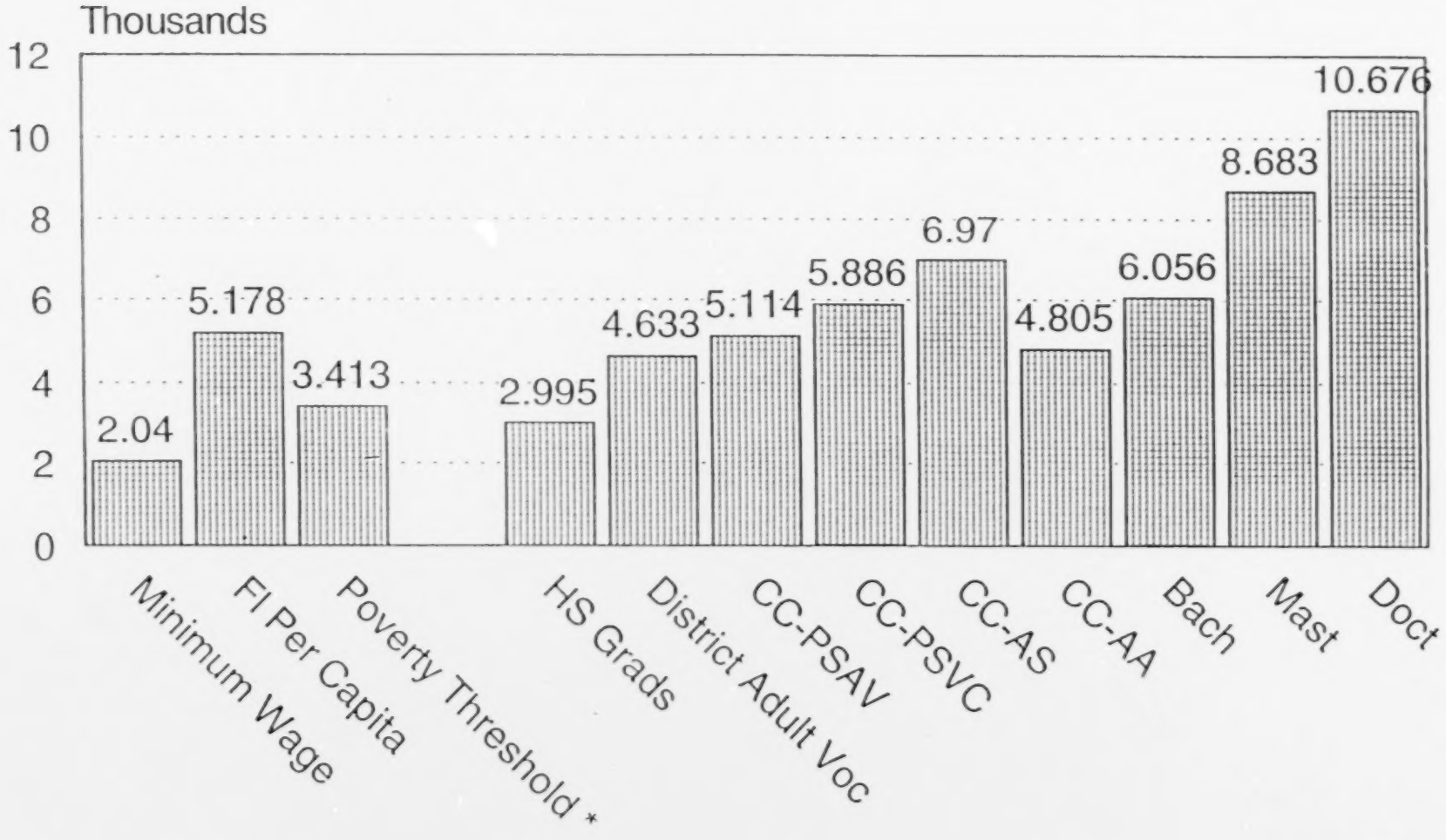
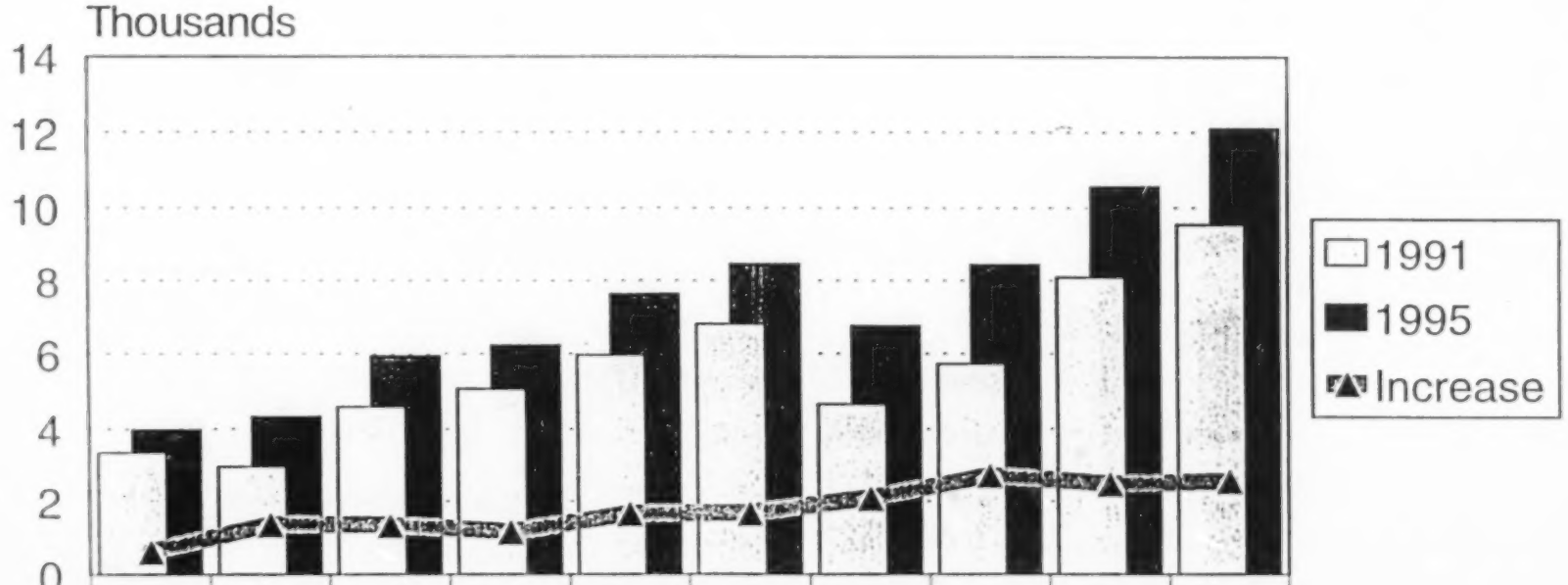
Initial Quarterly Earnings Upon Completion

1993-94 Graduates/Completers Working Full Time



* Poverty Threshold for Family of Four

Average Full Quarter Earnings for Florida Graduates Found Working in Florida
By Level of Education (1990-91 Cohort)

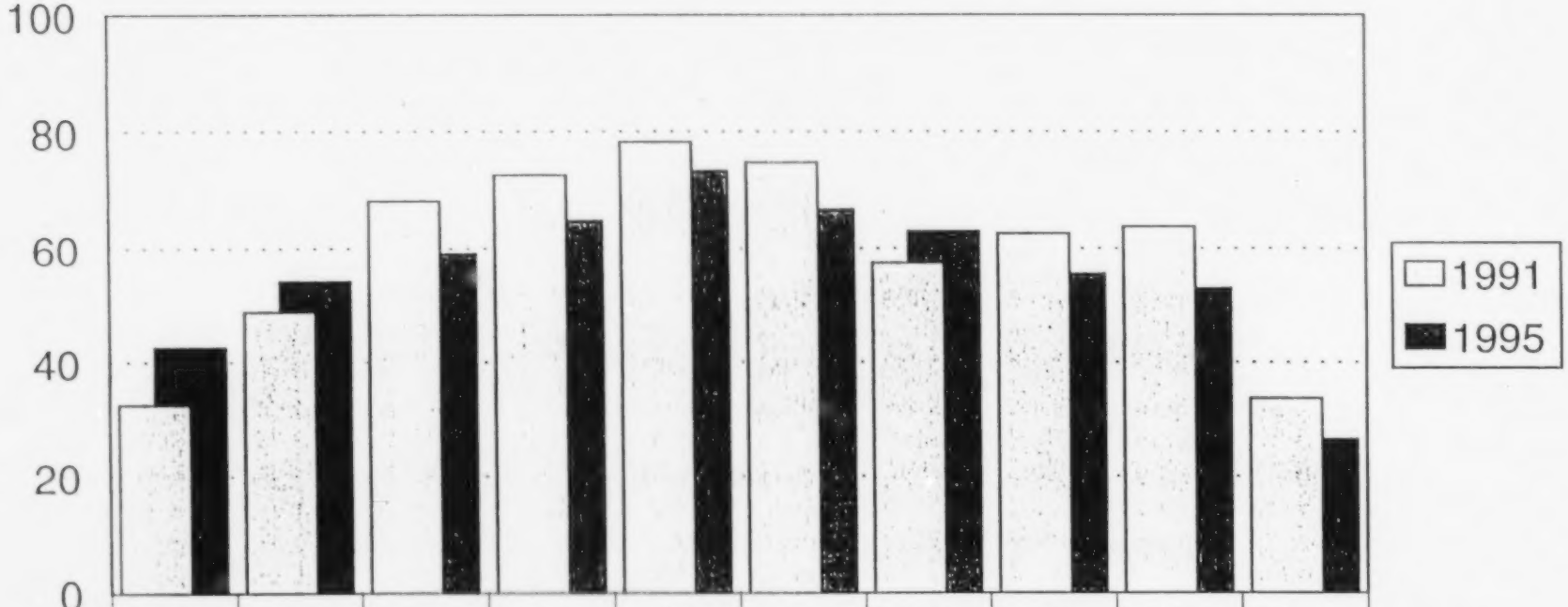


	Drop Out	HS Grad	Dist Voc	CC-PSAV	CC-PSVC	CC-AS	CC-AA	Bach	Mast	Doct
1991	3.349	2.96	4.585	5.063	5.974	6.8	4.656	5.731	8.086	9.544
1995	3.978	4.332	5.935	6.235	7.646	8.481	6.752	8.448	10.571	12.101
Increase	0.629	1.372	1.35	1.172	1.672	1.681	2.096	2.717	2.485	2.557

At the end of 4th quarter 1991 and the end of 4th quarter 1995

Percent of Florida Graduates Found Employed in Florida

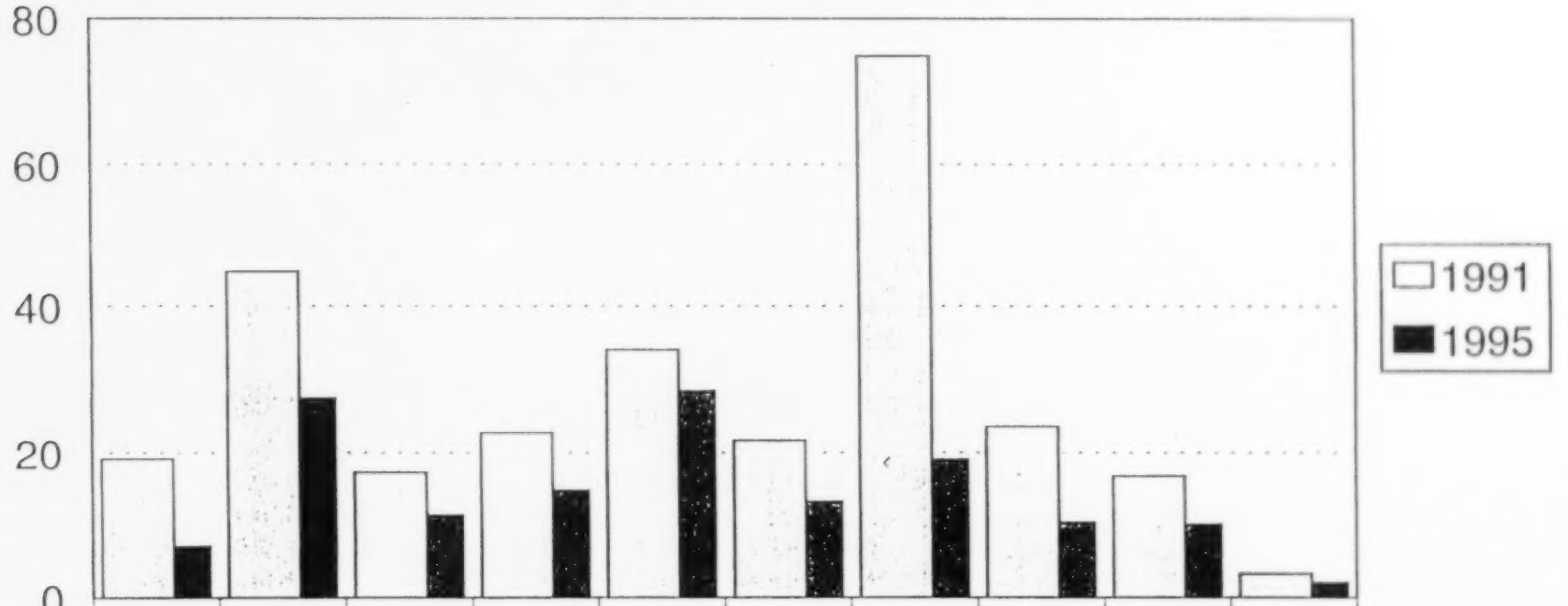
By Level of Education (1990-91 Cohort)



	Drop Out	HS Grad	Dist Voc	CC-PSAV	CC-PSVC	CC-AS	CC-AA	Bach	Mast	Doct
1991	32.7	48.8	68.2	72.7	78.3	74.8	57.4	62.6	63.8	33.8
1995	42.6	54.2	59.1	64.8	73.4	66.7	63	55.5	52.9	26.6

At the end of 4th quarter 1991 and the end of 4th quarter 1995

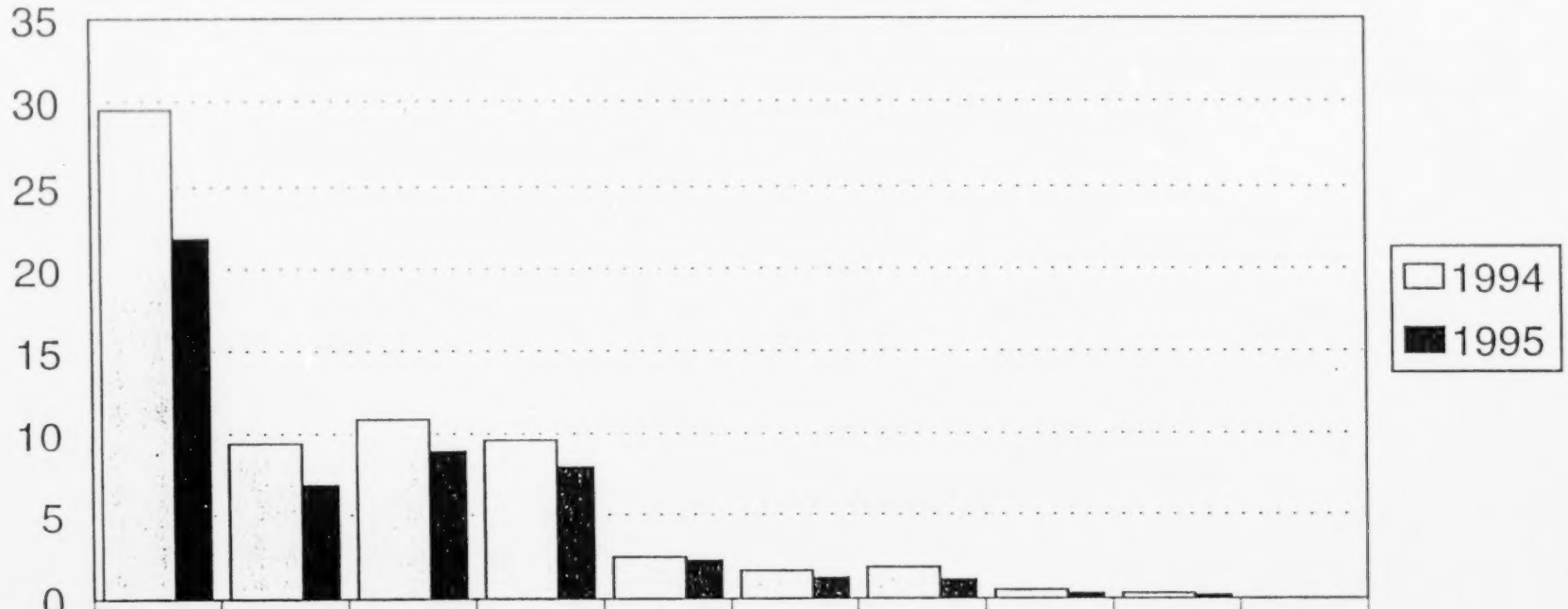
Percent of Florida Graduates Found Continuing Education in Florida
By Level of Education (1990-91 Cohort)



	Drop Out	HS Grad	Dist Voc	CC-PSAV	CC-PSVC	CC-AS	CC-AA	Bach	Mast	Doct
1991	19.1	44.8	17.2	22.8	34.1	21.7	74.8	23.7	16.7	3.2
1995	6.9	27.6	11.3	14.7	28.6	13.2	19.1	10.3	10	2

At the end of 4th quarter 1991 and the end of 4th quarter 1995

Percent of Florida Graduates Receiving Public Assistance in Florida
By Level of Education (1990-91 Cohort)



	Drop out	HS Grad	Dist Voc	CC-PSAV	CC-PSVC	CC-AS	CC-AA	Bach	Mast	Doct
1994	29.5	9.4	10.9	9.6	2.4	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.3	0
1995	21.9	6.8	8.9	7.9	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0

At the end of 4th quarter 1994 and 4th quarter 1995